

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

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Dallas Express will be gladly cor-  
rected upon its being brought to the  
attention of the publishers.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919.

## ENLIGHTENED HIS HOPES.

As a rule the colored man thinks too  
much about death and the hereafter.  
For this we blame the religious sys-  
tem of which he is the victim. Most  
of the songs are of the grave. Most  
of the sermons are about hell and  
damnation. More time is spent at a  
funeral than at any other single service  
or ceremony. The most awful des-  
criptive language known to the hu-  
man tongue is marshaled together and  
made to fit the occasion of death. God,  
coupled with the things above men-  
tioned and other practices equally  
worthy of censure, the "why" as it  
concerns the colored grave view is  
conclusively established.

There are reasons why the time has  
been spent to make the grave a para-  
mount issue with the colored man. One  
is that he might consider the short-  
ness of time, and as a natural conse-  
quence, those things which belong to  
time, would to him be less important.  
Another reason is that the gross ig-  
norance of the masses, has served as  
a guarantee that these same masses  
could be made the victims of the  
cliques and isms of those who seek  
to exploit them.

The remedy is the enlightenment  
of the people. A campaign of educa-  
tion must issue and those who desire  
to see the colored man take his place  
among men as a world figure must  
see that the campaign is made con-  
tinuous. The diversified knowledge  
in the possession of the men other  
than colored, among whom the colored  
men must move and with the help of  
which, makes a like nobility and guaran-  
tee of knowledge absolutely necessary, if  
he is to take and hold rank among them.  
To illustrate—if one is to take rank  
among musicians, he must know  
music; if among financiers he must  
command money; if among church  
men, he must profess religion, and so  
on to the end of the chapter.

It is at once apparent that whoever  
wishes to see the colored man take  
the place he deserves, and to be a  
dominant and influential force in  
the world, must first of all, make  
himself a mediocre among all  
other lines.

Let the grave alone. It is sure. Let  
the hereafter remain in the future.  
We are coming to it day by day. Let  
us set in the living present, being  
careful to come up to the measure  
of the times in which we live, bearing  
in mind that he who lives best will  
die best.

## A LECTURE TO WHITE DALLAS.

Often we see in Dallas a great  
movement looking to the betterment  
of all the people. Out of a total  
population of approximately 15,000  
souls, some 30,000 are of African ex-  
traction, and yet the white section of  
the town cannot see that any repre-  
sentative of this element is entitled  
to be present when the plans are being  
made.

Sometimes, some wise white man  
asks his chauffeur, cook or chamber  
maid—may be the colored man cutting  
the grass in the alley, what the negro  
population may desire respecting the  
"supposed city-wide movement." When  
he has received this information,  
(1) he knows all he cares to know  
about what would meet the wishes  
of 20,000 people, who pay  
taxes on \$15,000,000 worth of property.  
The next thing the colored people  
know is, that they are expected to do  
a certain thing, upon which white  
men have agreed.

This rule is adopted in reaching con-  
clusions as to the most influential  
agencies, the best test being the most skill-  
ful, the most upright, and the most  
patriotic. As a whole the colored  
people obey this order and do  
what they are told. As long as they  
do this, this thing will go on.

A like course is pursued respecting  
movements born among colored folks,  
when white men care to inform (1)  
themselves. Instead of going to the  
meeting, or getting in touch with the  
moving spirit, some wise white man  
asks one his servants, without regard  
to the ignorance of the servants, what  
the "niggers" are doing with or about  
such and such a thing. Being told,  
he immediately goes forth and acts on  
the theory that his servant knows the  
will and wish of every one of the 3-  
4,000 colored folk in the city.

And yet, white men, desire to know  
the heart of the Southern black man  
and the Southern white man. These  
same white men glibly talk about  
"knowing the darky better than he  
knows himself," and asks the outside  
world to leave it to them to map out  
the treatment which should be accord-  
ed him.

Gentlemen, you are wrong and know  
it. Keep in mind that we live in a  
country where the right to govern  
must be won with the consent of the  
governed, and that consent should be  
secured. This done, the race war  
will cease to be a race war and be-  
come a civil war. In time the share-  
croppers will be freed. A condition  
will be reached where one and all

## A BOOK WHICH WILL LIVE.

The History of the American Negro  
in the Great World War by W. Allison  
Sweeney, Chicago, is among the  
new books which have come to our  
Review Table for the month. The  
book is a carefully illustrated and in the  
point of artistic finish, it is up to the  
minute. It makes up in a neat volume  
of 307 pages, bound in durable  
English cloth, properly tinted and em-  
bossed, every line of which bristles  
with the life of the nation. The  
author, Mr. W. Allison Sweeney, con-  
tributing editor of the Chicago Defen-  
der, has fully sustained in this book,  
his well earned reputation as one of  
the most brilliant editors now before  
the American people.

His book will serve to preserve a  
part of the impartial record of the  
African-American in the battle zone of  
Europe, and will remain an increasing  
proof against the injustice of white  
America. The book should be in every  
library in the land.

U. B. F. AND S. M. T.

**35th Grand Lodge Session Meets Mon-  
day July 28, 1919, Victoria, Tex.**  
W. F. Bledsoe, Grand Master.  
C. H. McGuire, Grand Secretary.  
After announcing "Insurance \$5-  
100,000 in force, 10,000 men and women  
members besides children. Paid  
\$100,000 to beneficiaries last year.  
Has paid over a million dollars in all.  
Assets \$100,000 above liabilities. Or-  
ganized 58 years ago by Negroes for  
Negroes," the grand master calls the  
delegates to Victoria for a four-day  
session Rev. B. F. Parks will deliver  
the welcome address. Attorney Allan  
G. Perkins will make responsive. At  
the General Mass Meeting the 31st of  
July, Dr. T. M. Bryant will deliver the  
principal address. Many prominent  
men from over the state will be in at-  
tendance and will speak.

## KICK MORE.

The trains—when the conduct of  
the crew is reprehensible, the equip-  
ment bad or inadequate or the station  
unsanitary or lacking in comfort, re-  
port your findings in a letter to Prof.  
J. B. Rogers, Marshall, Texas. Say  
nothing to the crew or station agent.  
For God's sake quit quarreling with  
the colored porter. He does not own  
the train nor make up the equip-  
ment. Don't talk to anybody. Write  
Dogan. He will do the rest.

Your Paper—When you go to post  
office and do not get your Dallas Ex-  
press, don't have a row with the post  
office, but have a row with the pub-  
lishing company. Write Dallas Ex-  
press, 2600 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Tex-  
as, that you did not get the paper.  
We will do the rest.

Respectfully, W. E. KING, Editor.

## STUDIED CONTEMPT.

"John Williams, the black," "the  
nigger," "the black," "the darkie," are  
common phrases to be seen in South-  
ern newspapers, where anything is  
written concerning the Afro-American.  
The colored people have it in their  
power to put an end to much of this  
expression of studied contempt. The  
remedy is, to withhold your money  
from the newspaper which contains  
such phrases. When money talks, all  
American white men understand and  
obey.

UNION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.  
H. & H. OF FRIENDSHIP.  
BUY REAL ESTATE.

At the late grand lodge session held  
at Corsicana, the above-named or-  
ganization decided to buy real estate and  
appointed the following committee to  
look after the location and other  
things. Committee: H. E. Herron, W.  
E. King, U. S. Frank, J. P. Gunter  
and S. R. Newsome.

## GET THE DIFFERENCE.

While going from "big gate" to "big  
gate" cursing the white race, remem-  
ber that all white men are not enemies.  
There are good white men, and good  
colored men, and white men and  
colored men. Before you begin to  
"cuss," get the difference.

## A SOLDIER'S RECOMPENSE.

A corporal in the United States  
army receives per year \$396; in Eng-  
land, \$148; in France, \$31; in Ger-  
many, \$5; in Russia, \$5; in Italy, \$77;  
in Turkey, \$10.

Let us forget, "the world has made  
a democracy safe" in Texas, which is  
not worth a d— for the colored man.

Go to church tomorrow. You may  
keep it from helping you, but you can  
not make it hurt you.

LITTLERNESS OF A GREAT NEWS-  
PAPER—THE WORK OF RACE  
PREJUDICE.

We are indebted to the Houston In-  
former, a live, wide-awake weekly,  
for the information that in a popu-  
larity contest to increase subscriptions  
by the Houston Post, in which \$20,000  
worth of prizes are to be given away,  
consisting of eight motor cars, ten  
pianos, ten diamonds rings ten pho-  
tographs and ten gold watches, none  
but white subscribers can partici-  
pate. The announcement in the Hous-  
ton Daily Post reads as follows:

"The contest is open to 'any woman  
over 16 years of age, either married  
or single, who is a native-born white  
child of a white father and mother of  
the CAUCASIAN RACE.'"  
There are thousands of colored people  
in Houston and different parts of  
Texas who have for years and do now  
take the Houston Post, many prefer-  
ring it to any colored newspaper. It  
remains to be seen if they will have  
the common sense to write the Post  
to stop their copy. If a colored news-  
paper should discriminate against  
white men, because they were white,  
they would not only stop subscribing  
or otherwise supporting it, but they  
would go into the courts and attack  
its rights to recognition as a public  
service enterprise.

We talk about fighting prejudice,  
but often fail to employ the weapons,  
which count for most. The best fight  
is made on the Post, not to berate  
it, but to condemn the whole white race,  
and to cease subsidizing it with the  
money which you have been paying it.  
This course is ——— and legal. It  
is a silent protest, which will be felt  
in the business office where the  
"show of war" are gathered, which  
make it less possible. Any other  
race except the American negro  
would adopt this course.

CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN  
COUNCIL.

Less than a year away from the  
next Republican National Convention  
which will name the standard bearers  
in the coming presidential campaign,  
whatsoever is said now and from now  
on in Texas or elsewhere about the  
Republican party, will be food for  
thought.

On the morning of July 9, the Demo-  
cratic newspaper printed the follow-  
ing. We print heading and all. It  
says:

Statement Says Democrats in Large  
Numbers Flocking to Republi-  
can Party.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 8.—A call  
for a meeting of the executive com-  
mittee of the Texas republican coun-  
cil was issued today for next Satur-  
day in this city by C. C. Littleton,  
chairman. The meeting will be for  
the purpose of planning a systematic  
canvass of the state for membership  
in the council, according to Mr. Lit-  
tleton, and to arrange for a thorough  
organization of the party throughout  
the state.

"Reports received at headquarters  
of the council indicate a general and  
pronounced desire for two parties in  
Texas," Mr. Littleton stated today.

"An investigation by the council  
reveals that democrats in large num-  
bers are flocking into the republican  
party. The council is going to be a  
reception committee to welcome  
democrats and prodigal republicans  
into the republican party and we are  
going to put up a fight in 1920 that  
will put Texas into the republican  
column."

Members of the committee are C.  
C. Littleton, chairman, Fort Worth;  
T. P. Lee, Houston; Eugene Holte,  
Seguin; L. S. McKee, Fort Worth,  
and Paul Gage, Dallas.

The Texas Republican Council is  
a new side attraction to the State Re-  
publican main show, we take it. Like  
Mehmedek is of unknown origin,  
but a late comer, advice, will turn  
out to be one of the things it can use  
to advantage. And here it is: Beware  
of any story intended to make you be-  
lieve that "Texas Democrats are man-  
y numbers, are flocking to the Republi-  
can party."

So far as the Dallas Express can  
find out the "Council" is "Lilly  
White"; built on the theory that  
white Democrats will be attracted to  
the Republican party by p—ing it of  
the negro, at least so far as concerns  
its management. The theory had its  
birth away back in 1892, when Jim  
Newcomb, H. F. MacGregor, N. B.  
Moore, W. H. Atwell and other Republi-  
cans made a separate organization  
(all white in management) and  
stormed the National Republican con-  
vention which met that year in Min-  
neapolis, and renominated General  
Harrison for president. At that Na-  
tional Convention, no less a personage  
than John Sherman of Ohio was chair-  
man of the Committee on Credentials  
and told the Texas Lilies that the Re-  
publican party was a party of prin-  
ciples, not races.

From that day until this good hour,  
the Republican party has refused to  
grow whenever its local or state lead-  
ers have countenanced any race ap-  
peal for or against any element of  
our population.

It is history, that in the campaign  
where the question of who sat in party  
councils was decided by merit and  
not by race, where the fullest inves-  
tigation of party irregularity was  
counted to the end that a correct set-  
tlement would be the outcome, and  
where all men who professed the faith  
of the party could be heard, regard-  
less of race, in those campaigns have  
we seen the largest vote polled and  
the greatest harmony maintained.

Vain attempts have been made from  
time to time in Texas the past twenty  
years to surround the disgruntled  
Democrats and lead them into the  
Republican fold, and all to no avail.  
The record shows that the more ef-  
forts are made to get the democrats  
into the Republican party, the smaller  
or the vote polled by the Republicans  
at the polls.

The cause is known. There are  
perhaps today 100,000 qualified col-  
ored votes in Texas and 50,000 white  
men, whose Republicanism, revolts at  
the un-Republican methods now in  
vogue in this state. This leaves some  
15,000 or 20,000 Republicans  
for Revenue only and leaves the  
Republicans who vote the National  
Republican ticket in order to be in hue  
at the pie counter.

The true white Republicans and the  
German Republicans will never vote the  
ticket and obey the party mandates  
until the machinery of the party is  
lifted above the low level of race con-  
siderations.

E. A. Chairman Phil E. Baer and  
National Committeeman H. T. Mac-  
Gregor, should call off the Texas Re-  
publican Council. It is an unnecessary  
side show. What it holds itself out  
to do cannot be done except by the  
Republican State Executive Commit-  
tee. If that committee was re-organi-  
zed and its members were known,  
virtually blooded working Republi-  
cans, whose aid is needed to make the  
party grow in Texas they would have  
it.

An effort under the direction of the  
State Executive Committee should be  
made to arouse the Republican masses.  
Propaganda looking to the organiza-  
tion of the party in precinct, county,  
district, and state, should go forth,  
and that the certain flame of Re-  
publican enthusiasm might bring out  
the masses and moth which is eat-  
ing away the vitals of the party.

Nobody knows better than the State  
Chairman and National Committeeman,  
how to do this, and if they will  
but bend and unbend, the good work  
will begin, and when it ends at the  
polls in November, 1920, the party will  
have polled 200,000 votes in Texas. It  
can be done!

SPECIAL TO AGENTS OF THE  
THE DALLAS EXPRESS

We are mailing your papers in  
plenty time for them to  
reach you no later than Satur-  
day morning. Many should re-  
ceive them Friday afternoon.  
We intend to make a thorough  
investigation of the cause of  
delay in handling the papers  
by the Post Office. We can-  
not do so however without  
your co-operation.

## Not Well.

Let every agent write a per-  
sonal letter to "The Dallas Ex-  
press" telling us the exact hour  
and day on which you receive  
this issue, July 26, of The Ex-  
press, and advise.

## MANAGEMENT.

There is probably a disposition to  
expect too high a profit along the  
line, but in a time of almost unprece-  
dented inflation, with all prices high

THE MIRROR OF  
PUBLIC OPINION

## WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

One of the most interesting studies  
during these reconstruction days is  
that of the returning and returned  
soldier. What do they think of the  
war?

As typical a statement, and as  
terse, as we have seen is the message  
sent a chum by an aviator officer,  
leaving France for this side: "Dear  
Pal: Deloused, demobilized, delight-  
ed."

That nearly tells it, though not  
quite. A returning officer was asked  
how he enjoyed the war. "I  
wouldn't take \$10,000 for my experi-  
ence; and I wouldn't give a dime to  
do it again," was his summary.

Most of them avow that it was an  
experience worth much more than it  
cost, and avow, with equal distinctness  
that never again for them.

Those who feared that universal  
military service would make us a  
militaristic nation, with our younger  
men eager for war, for war's sake,  
were needlessly alarmed. Indeed the  
experience of these millions of young  
men seems to have become the nation's  
best assurance that it need not fear,  
for another generation at least, any  
general urge to combat.

The prize fight has considerably  
more of glamor to the ring-side specta-  
tor, then it has to the battered pug,  
striving desperately to last out the ten  
rounds and collect his little purse. We  
never know a professional fighter who  
sought a scrap for the thrill of it,  
and the returning soldier will remain  
returned if he has his say about it.

The American army today offers  
more inducements, and finds fewer  
candidates, than it ever did before.  
And this is true, to a greater degree,  
in all the armies of the world.

If the Kaiser had full control of  
Germany he would have slight chance  
of stirring his people into another  
war of conquest. And if the Czar  
were back in all his old-time power  
it would be enough to push ten million  
peasants over the brink into the hell  
of war—Shroveport Times.

## THE NEGRO FARMER.

A dispatch from Corsicana telling  
of a gusher which makes Green  
Springfield an oil millionaire says  
the old negro had already \$500,000 as  
a result of oil and the careful farm-  
ing of his 400 acres.

Says the correspondent at Cor-  
sicana:

Green is highly respected in this  
county—honest, a good farmer and a  
valued citizen.

There are few negro farmers who,  
through thrift or the discovery of  
wealthy beneath their tilled acres, be-  
come millionaires. There are many  
who are spoken of by their white  
neighbors as Green Springfields in  
this generation almost always one who  
began as a laborer and approached  
land ownership through tenant farm-  
ing, earns by good farming and good  
citizenship the respect of the neigh-  
borhood in which he is successful.

He enjoys a pleasant relationship  
with white land-owners. That rela-  
tionship, entirely consistent with the  
attitude of the white population of  
the South toward the deserving negro,  
is puzzling to the Northerner who has  
grown up in the belief that constant  
unfriendliness and injustices toward  
the Southern negro is one of the man-  
ifestations of "race prejudice."

There are millions of acres of fer-  
tile land available to negroes in the  
South at prices which make the pur-  
chase of a small farm practical for  
any well paid wage earner upon the  
easy payment plan, but there is no  
probability that the high wages of  
the period and the relatively low  
will increase greatly the number of  
negro land-owners. The negro who  
becomes a farmer is, like the white  
man of other classes than the well  
to do who makes farming a fad,  
usually one who was born in the  
country and followed the plow in his  
youth. Booker Washington gave his  
race good advice when he declared  
the South and the farm the best  
place for the Southern negro, but  
admonition sends to the soil from  
cities, to remain there as breadwin-  
ners, few men of any color.—Louis-  
ville Courier-Journal.

COST OF LIVING AND PRO-  
DUCING.

The people of the country endured  
high food prices during the war good-  
naturedly, but confidently expected  
that peace would bring a gradual re-  
turn to normal condition,—by which is  
meant price levels approximating  
those prevalent before the outbreak  
of the war.

That they are grievously disap-  
pointed that there has been on ma-  
jority of the people, is apparent enough.  
Scarcely a newspaper comes from the  
press but what reflects in some wise  
the undercurrent of chagrin disap-  
pointment, indignation and resentment  
generally prevailing because of the ex-  
cesses of those who pack and distrib-  
ute food.

As a rule, prices are well up to the  
highest point reached during the war  
period. If in fact instances there have  
been slight reductions, in others ad-  
vances have occurred. And in the  
general discussion caused by existing  
conditions the statement is frequently  
heard that high prices may be look-  
ed for as a regular thing.

No doubt the people who complain  
fail to take many things into consid-  
eration in criticizing profiteers. The  
high cost of one thing affects the cost  
of another. All prices are interrelated.

The high cost of shoes, transporta-  
tion, medicine, clothing, plows, gov-  
ernment, cigarettes, lumber and every-  
thing else has a vital bearing upon  
food prices, and vice versa.

Certainly rents do. If somebody  
were to ascertain just what propor-  
tion of the receipts of Houston mer-  
chants went in rents, he would be  
found probably that volume of busi-  
ness considered, Houston merchants  
are paying as high rentals as any mer-  
chants of the world. And yet if you  
inquired of the high rent-collecting  
landlord, he could give you tax bills  
and other offsets that leave him with  
a moderate profit from his invested  
capital.

There is probably a disposition to  
expect too high a profit along the  
line, but in a time of almost unprece-  
dented inflation, with all prices high

and ascending, and all costs trending  
upward, one can not safely depend up-  
on the more moderate rate of profit  
that is safe and satisfactory when con-  
ditions generally are stable.

The public must remember that  
everything is manifest in the cost of  
living. The cost of government is a  
part of it, the public schools, the  
churches, the luxuries of life, travel,  
light, water, pleasures, theaters, street  
repairs, idleness, extravagance, waste,  
vice, comforts and hardships. If some-  
body could trace a loaf of bread back  
to the grain of wheat in the field and  
ascertain just how many individuals  
had something to do with getting it  
to him, directly and indirectly, it  
would astonish one to know just how  
many thousands had done something  
toward that loaf of bread.

The Post is not attempting to locate  
the responsibility of the high prices,  
since possibly an accurate diagnosis  
would reveal that it is practically a  
universal responsibility. But that the  
fact presents a problem of far-reach-  
ing consequence there can be no doubt.

Our cost of living is responsible for  
our wage levels and other conditions  
which make the cost of all forms of  
production in the United States ex-  
ceedingly high.

A food problem confronts nearly all  
the great nations of the world. At  
the present moment, France, Germany,  
Italy, England and even portions of  
the former Russian empire are dealing  
sternly with the food problem. The  
governments are adopting measures  
to force down prices not only because  
it is a measure of safety to prevent  
food prices from rising beyond the  
ability of the people to obtain enough  
for sustenance, but because in the  
revival of world trade to follow the  
great war the nation that can produce  
at the lowest cost will be the nation  
to regain its prosperity quickest.

If our alternating increases in wages  
and food prices continue, with all  
other price levels following the course  
of the two, our cost of production is  
not likely to be grounded upon a  
foundation of economic stability and  
substantiality that will enable us to  
compete with our European rivals in  
many lines, and even such advantages  
they are not fraught with trouble and  
roy materials may be largely over-  
come by the competition in countries  
which have been able to return to  
normal conditions of production and  
trade more quickly.

There are many proposals pending  
in Washington looking to a forcible  
reduction of prices, but nothing is  
apt to come of them. The great  
controllers of staple products seem  
to have the situation well in hand.  
Even the proposal to permit the con-  
sumers to have the vast stores of food  
and shoes the government accumulated  
for the now demobilized army has  
evoked from the magnates a warning  
that these supplies must not be mar-  
shaled in such a way as to affect exist-  
ing markets.

Our food problem and cost of pro-  
duction problems are serious, and if  
they are not fought with trouble and  
difficulty the signs are misleading.—  
Houston Post.

BRAINS, NOT BOMBS MUST  
SOLVE THE RACE  
PROBLEM IN CHICAGO.

When a Negro family moves into a  
block in which the vast majority of  
the residents are white, and some one  
sets off a bomb in the doorway, or beats  
one of the children, what is the result?

A nasty job for the police, bitter  
feeling accentuated among both races,  
and the germs for many more race  
fights implanted, but NOTHING in  
the way of curing the situation.

The race problem in Chicago, as  
everywhere, is a social problem, and  
YOU CANNOT REMOVE A SOCIAL  
SITUATION WITH DYNAMITE.

The anger of the white residents of  
the block is natural because the pre-  
sence of the negro resident causes a  
localized real estate panic and a slump  
in home values.

No one likes to lose the accumula-  
tions in his home.

The negro, however, is within his  
legal rights and from his viewpoint  
he is doing the meritorious thing of  
taking his family into a better house-  
hold, nearer schools and  
transportation.

No thinking person can seriously  
dispute the Negro father's RIGHT to  
house his family as best he can, and  
give his children a better chance  
than he had. That is race progress.

Bombs, beating, baitings and  
neighborhood feuds will not help  
either side. "The course of human  
events" is not changed in that way.

There are about 100,000 Negroes in  
Chicago, leaders of the race estimate.  
The labor opportunities made for the  
colored man in the North during the  
war has caused a rush of negroes from  
the South.

Many of these are skilled, some of  
them have plantation ideas.  
They have earned wages, men and  
women and children, far in excess  
of what they got in the South, and  
have learned better ways of living.

They cannot go back to the old life.  
That is not human nature.

Negro leaders of education and busi-  
ness and economic judgment say that  
the negro is here to stay.

The 3,000,000 whites of Chicago  
therefore have a problem. The an-  
swer that divided mankind into five  
races made this problem and gave  
it to the world to solve. The 100,000  
Negroes in Chicago have as much re-  
sponsibility for the solution of the  
problems as their white neighbors.

Through the Almighty made the races  
different and distinct, had intended  
them to remain so. He put them all on  
the same earth. There must be a plan  
by which they can live on this earth  
as He intended.

It must be that there is in the minds  
of the thinkers and planners of both  
tolerance, sympathy, justice and  
white and colored men in Chicago  
enough judgment, and foresight,  
SOUND SENSE from which the plan  
can be evolved.

The race problem is a Chicago  
problem. It calls for solution, not  
violence; for brains,